

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1-1f.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1f14.

DR. SWANN
HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.
His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 6-1f.

DR. H. KELLY
HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on Main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855. 52-1f.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23-6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION

AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1-4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL
of Georgia, of Alabama, of Florida.
DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. 17-1y.
Sept. 25, 1855.

G. A. NEUFFER, R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August, 9, 1855. 11-1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
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AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c. Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gigs, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c. at moderate rates.
Nov. 29 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25-1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
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TOWN POINT,
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Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
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Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 41. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1856. Whole No. 145.

RECOLLECTIONS OF S. S. PRENTISS.

In the course of a long letter from Mr. Wise published in the lately issued Memoir of Mr. Prentiss, the following incidents are related: Soon afterwards he came. I saw him; that was enough to show me that he was a singularly marked man. His eye was deep in his head—large, clear, full of animation and of hidden fires. It had a look deeper than its set; when looked into, it returned a glance which, like that of Lara, "dared to forget." But there was a buoyancy in his presence, which seemed as if it would leap from battle to play, from play to battle; and a goodness, which said to me at least, "Let's you and I be friends!" Spirit responded to spirit at the first sight without a word. I thought of this our instant liking for each other—though we were both prepared for it—when I afterwards heard Daniel Webster tell the anecdote of a transcendental sudden love between two German strangers: "Sir, a sudden passion seizes me!" But between your brother and myself was true and approved by time and trial. His head I saw was two stories high, with a large attic on top, above which was his bump of comparison and veneration. Of the latter he had a vast deal. He actually admired, and revered often, gifts and genius far inferior to his own. My habits were not like his, and at first we were not thrown much with each other in social contact. He was, at that time excessively convivial. The moment he arrived, a set of roisterers challenged him at once to a continued round of revelry, and I said to myself and others: "This Mississippi wonder will cease, if he does not take heed!" Word, his colleague, was a modest and amiable, and very sensible man, who without reserve acknowledged his superiority. When I spoke to Word about the need of study and preparation on Prentiss' part for the approaching debate, his eye twinkled with mirth. "Let him alone! Never do you mind! Wait and hear him!" That was all the return I got for my apprehension. Well, I did wait to see; it was all that I was allowed to do. The day at length arrived. Prentiss' turn came. He threw himself on the arena at a single bound, but not in the least like a harlequin. He stepped, no stranger, on the boards of high debate—he "raised the eye to heaven and trod with giant steps." Never did I see the "gaudia certaminis" so beam and shine and glow from mortal face. I never shall forget the feelings he inspired, and the triumph he won. But there's the speech, or at least a fragment of it, surviving him. There's the figure of the star and the stripe; go read it—read it now that his eye is dim and his must cease to move the action to the word; then imagine what it was as his tongue spoke it, his eye looked it, his hand gesticulated its thoughts!

He at once, after this first effort, ascended to his pinnacle of place in the House of Representatives. The contested election was sent back to the people. On the eve of their departing for Mississippi, the Whigs gave a public dinner to Prentiss and Word. It was as elite an assembly as I ever saw gathered in the Metropolis. The Hon. Hugh L. White, the Cato of the country, presided; and Clay was there, and Webster, and their peers from both houses of Congress, and the most select of visitors and the populace. Prentiss, that night, was reserved both in sentiment and style. He assumed that he was yet to "win his spurs," and would not dare, or deign to talk of deeds, until he had returned from the crusade of the canvass, a knight of the Holy War for popular and State Rights against the worse than Turk of party.

But that night of speeches I shall never forget, because it sealed my intimacy with my brother. Many members spoke when toasted and many toasted to draw out speeches. Clay utterly failed to charm the assembly; his wings seemed to be wet, and they flapped and floundered in the dust. Webster rose, and yawned, and gaped a bad apology for not trying to entertain us. After awhile he was called on again, and he responded to the call by punning on the names of senators from Mississippi. That State, he said, had sent a Walker, then a Trotter, and next she was likely to go off in a Gallop-ing consumption. He sipped his toast and down he sat again to the disappointment of every body. The scenes was dull, it began to grow late, and Judge White called me to his place of presiding and retired. Two or three score guests remained until past twelve, and at about one o'clock some one—Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., I think—rose and said that the speeches of the occasion had been execrable, that no one had tried to touch a chord of feeling, or to draw a cork even of wit.

He upbraided Webster, especially, with failing to attempt to speak with effect; and, as a Southern man, appealed to him. Webster, a Northern man, to touch the theme of the Union. Clapping of hands commenced; Webster! Webster! The Union!

The Union! Webster! The Union! He rose and commenced in strains of solemn earnestness. As he went on, he warmed; he grew taller; his large ox-eyes expanded; his complexion grew darker; his heavy arm and hand worked like a tilt hammer of Vulcan, beating out thoughts for the gods. He rose to the *Empyrean*, and yet seemed low down to us, because his thoughts were so large, that though high enough, if small, to be out of sight, they compassed us all about with their mighty shadows, and the very clouds of them were luminous with *aurora-like* light. He brought forty men to their feet, their hands resting on the dining table; their eyes gazing at him, and their lips parted, as if they were panting for breath. By and by he came to point the speech with its moral, and exclaimed: "And you, Southern brethren! shall my children be aliens to your children? shall your children be aliens to my children?" This he said so touchingly, so appealingly to the heart, so generously tendering love and confidence, that—*heaven!* what a burst of feeling! The great tears rolled down many a manly cheek, and—*of Georgia*, exclaimed;—*There now! didn't I know it! but my people wouldn't believe this! I'll tell them as soon as I go home!* In the midst of the excitement, *of Ky.*, in a perfect frenzy, seized an empty champagne bottle, and crying out "Reform or Revolution! Liberty or Death!" threw it at Webster's head, which he would, doubtless, have hit but for my jarring his arm by catching at it as he threw. What a magnificent structure he would have destroyed, had he hit it! Thus ended the last act of that night, and your brother went to my room and lodged until morning.

His kindness to a little body servant, named Burr, who attended him at Washington, used to attract and amuse me. He gave Burr his own selection of wardrobe, and the boy dressed himself like a Merry Andrew—a plenty of pocket money, and he did nothing but play at marbles, whilst his master had to wait on himself. When on a visit to Portland, his native place, in the summer of 1837, he offered Burr his freedom, and tried to persuade him to remain North, but the boy would not leave him. While at Portland, he told his master one day, that a gentleman in black had asked him whether he wouldn't like to be free? "Yes," Burr replied, he "liked it very much." "But," said the man in black, "do you think yourself free now?" "If I ain't, what am I?" "Why," wouldn't you like to work, and have all your earnings to yourself?" "No!" "Why?" "Because I don't like to work." I plays, and Mr. Prentiss finds all the money." "What, then, did he say, Burr?" "Why, he said, sir, don't doubt you must be a natural fool!" Not so big a fool, though as he thought!

Col. Balie Peyton tells this: His self-possession and disinterestedness are strikingly shown by an anecdote, which I have often heard, of his second duel with Gen. Foote; and it is so illustrative of the man, that all who knew him will agree that if the incident did not occur, it is in perfect keeping with his character. The meeting took place on the right bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg, and at the first fire Mr. Prentiss pistol snapped, while Gen. Foote missed, shooting over him. This increased the eagerness of the large crowd assembled to witness the affair, to such a degree that they pressed up on each side of the line, until there was left quite a narrow space, scarcely room enough for the passage of the balls. After the parties had resumed their positions, pistol in hand and triggers set, awaiting the word for a second fire, everything being as still as death, Mr. Prentiss observed a little boy, who, anxious to witness "the fun" was climbing a sapling in his rear, and said to him: "My son, you had better take care; Gen. Foote's shooting rather wild." The good humored tone in which the remark was made, the solicitude it implied for the safety of the child, the coolness and forgetfulness of self in a situation so trying, elicited around of applause, which made the forest ring.

His chivalric spirit adapted itself to the times and country in which his lot was cast, not as a matter of choice, but from necessity. Public opinion had established the wager of battle as the only mode of settling points of honor, which no man could decline, and maintain his position and usefulness in society. Mr. P. and Gen. Foote met and fought, as did Saladin and the Knight of the Leopard, by the Diamond of the Desert on the shores of the Dead Sea, without retaining the slightest feeling of personal malice. Foote supported Prentiss in his election for Congress, and Mr. P. ever spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Foote.

WANTS TO GO HOME.—A fugitive slave, now in Canada, has written to his former master in Bowling Green, Ky., in most desponding terms. He winds up by begging him to send some little means by which he can be kept from starving or freezing to death.

From the Spectator. THE HELDS OF TWO COLORS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

In the age of chivalry and paganism, one of the ancient British princes erected a statue to Victory, at the intersection of four different roads. The goddess held a lance in her right hand, and with the left, she leaned upon a shield, whose exterior surface was of gold, and the interior of silver. On one side was to be read the following inscription, written in the old language of Britain: *To the ever favorable goddess, and on the other: "For four successive victories gained over the Pids, and other inhabitants of the Northern Isles."*

It happened one day, that two knights completely equipped, one with black armor, and the other with white, came from opposite directions to the statue, precisely at the same time. As they had never seen it before, they stopped to read the inscriptions, and to admire the beauty of the work. After contemplating it for some time, "This golden shield," cried the black knight, "Golden," interrupted the white knight, who was attentively observing the opposite side, "if I have good eyes, it is silver." "I know not what kind of eyes you have," replied the black knight, "but if ever I saw a golden shield in my life, this is one." Likely story, indeed!" replied the other, with a smile, "it is very probable that a golden shield, should be exposed in such a place! As for me, I am only surprised, that a silver one has not proved a temptation too strong for the devotion of certain persons who pass this way, and the date shows that it has been here for three years." The black knight, could not endure the smile that accompanied this reflection, and became so enraged in the discussion, that it terminated in a challenge.

The knights turned their horses' bridles and drew back to take the field; they then couched the lance, and fell upon each other with the greatest fury. The onset was so fierce, and the blow so violent on the part of each, that they both fell to the ground, bruised, and wounded with the fall, and for some time remained insensible. A venerable druid who was passing by, found them in this situation. Druids were then physicians, as well as priests. He carried with him a sovereign balm which he had himself prepared, far he was skilled in the knowledge of the medical plants that grew in the fields or forests. He staunched their blood, applied his balm to their wounds, and in a measure restored them to life. As soon as he saw them somewhat recovered from their swoon, he inquired the cause of their dispute. "This fellow," cried the black knight, "pretends that the shield which you see, is made of silver." "He maintains," replied the white knight, "that it is made of gold." He finally related all the circumstances to the affair. "Ah!" said the druid, with a sigh, you are both right, and you are both wrong; if each of you had taken the time to examine the opposite side of the shield as attentively as that side which was exposed to your view, you would have escaped all this rage and bloody strife.—There is, however, an excellent lesson to be drawn from the misfortune that you have suffered on this occasion. Allow me, then, to entreat you in the name of all our gods, and especially in the name of this goddess, that you will hereafter take no part in any dispute, before you have carefully considered both sides of the question." J. A. E.

TENACITY OF LIFE IN A TORTOISE.—A water tortoise in the possession of Mr. James G. Shute, of Woburn, Mass., an amateur Zoologist, has just died, after living in water two years and six months without food. It is believed that this exceeds very much any known instance of this reptile's wonderful tenacity of life.—Redi, a distinguished Italian physician, kept one fasting eighteen months; and a land tortoise, from which he had removed its entire brain, lived and was active more than six months afterwards. It seems that this lowly animal, inclosed in a strong suit of armor, in which it ordinarily lives above a century, is no less dilatory in the process of dying than in its motions, which have passed into proverb.

Boston Traveller.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

Every man should do his best to own a home. The first money he can spare ought to be invested in a dwelling, where his family can live permanently. Viewed as a matter of economy this is important, not only because he can ordinarily build more cheaply than he can rent, but because of the expense caused by frequent change of residence. A man who early in life builds a home for himself and family, will save some thousands of dollars in the course of twenty years, besides avoiding the inconvenience and trouble of removals. Apart from this, there is something agreeable to our better nature in having a home that we can call our own. It is a form of property. It speaks to the heart, enlists the sentiments, and ennobles the possessor. The associations that spring up around it, as the birthplace of children—as the scene of life's holiest emotions—as the sanctuary where the spirit cherishes its purest thoughts, are such as all value; and whenever their influence is exerted, the moral sensibilities are exalted. The greater part of our happiness in this world is found at home; but now few recollect that the happiness of the day is increased by the place where we were happy on yesterday, and that, insensibly, scenes and circumstances gather up a store of blessedness for the weary hours of the future! On this account we should do all in our power to make our home attractive. Not only should we cultivate such tempers as serve to render its intercourse amiable and affectionate, but we should strive to adorn it with those charms which good sense and refinement so easily impart to it. We say easily, for there are persons who think that a home cannot be beautiful without a considerable outlay of money. Such people are in error. It costs little to have a neat flower garden, and to surround your dwelling with those simple beauties which delight the eye far more than expensive objects. If you will let the sunshine and the dew adorn your yard, they will do more for you than any artist. Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable to the eye. She hangs the ivy around the ruin, and over the stump of a withered tree twines the graceful vine. A thousand arts she practices to animate the senses and please the mind. Follow her example, and do for yourself what she is always laboring to do for you. Beauty is a divine instrumentality. It is one of God's chosen forms of power. We never see creative energy without something beyond mere existence, and hence the whole universe is a teacher and inspirer of beauty. Every man was born to be an artist so far as the appreciation and enjoyment of beauty are concerned, and he robs himself of one of the precious objects of his being if he fails to fulfil this beneficial purpose of his creation.—*Southern Times.*

"There he goes again," said Mrs. Partridge in the legislature, as a member stood up for the fifth time to speak on a question. "There he goes like a soda fountain, and just as fluidly as water.—Now, Isaac, mind him, and see if you can't become a speaker of the house of reprehensibles sometimes. I declare!" continued she, as a new burst of eloquence reached her ear, it does seem as if the mantelpiece of Daniel Webster had fell into him, he is so bright." The mallet of the preceding officer called to order, and the old lady walked out, holding like by the hand who accidentally kicked an elderly gentleman's heel, as he was going before him, by accident, of course, and the elderly gentleman looked beetles at the young transgressor, who was so busily thinking of a roll of lozenges he was going to buy when he got down stairs, that he didn't mind the elderly gentleman at all.

THE WANT OF CAPITAL.

Many a young man looks into the future with despondency, because he has not the capital which he thinks necessary to make a successful start in the world. Young men of really good powers and more than the ordinary share of human energy sometimes waste much time and effort in devising means to accomplish a set purpose; and thus frequently embarrass themselves by the partial success which they had proposed, in debt and under heavy obligations; and if they suc-

ceeded in the end, it is at the cost of anxiety, anxious and almost desperate disquietude with the perplexities of their position.—We do not by any means discount the spirit which impels a young man to an effort of this sort; but it is frequently and generally the case, we believe, that he can put his demand for the aid of capital into a better shape.

Published by request.
FROM THE WATCHMAN.
P. S. NEY.

MR. EDITOR: I was indeed gratified—after reading an article with the above caption, which appeared in your paper a few weeks since—to see the spirit that is now being manifested by the students of one whose name, as well as merits, still lives in their memory. And I am exceedingly anxious, notwithstanding there are mysteries in connection with the history of this man, for which no solution has been given, that something more should be known, before a monument is erected to his memory marking the place of the remains of the man P. S. Ney. I am not satisfied to see his memory perpetuated with no greater honors than those which followed him in the last days of his venerable old age. If there be proof, sufficient to establish the fact that he was the veritable Marshal Ney, however incompatible that proof may be with the statements of the historian, let it be brought to light for the historian of that day, as well as at the present, acted not under a divine influence, consequently they were liable to error, as well as other men even though "Infallibility" be their boast. I know there are men, who are ready at all times, to denounce, unhesitatingly, the idea that Ney was ever a soldier under Napoleon, (I refer to the Ney of this country,) but such I observed did so without giving the subject a hearing, and if the matter was urged with enthusiasm by the advocate, these men would discard all evidence, and throw themselves upon the *ipse dixit* of the historian.—"Ney was executed,"—and feel as if there was no error, because the historian declared it. Here is credulity upon the one hand clinging to everything that may be found in history, and infidelity on the other denying everything in relation to the particular subject, unless drawn through the line of historical record. Now if we will examine this statement, remembering who those soldiers were who were appointed to be his executors, the witnesses to the scene, and the time, we will see notwithstanding the honesty of the recorder of the event, and the veracity of the report of it, that there may still be an error in history. But it may be asked where do you get your items of intelligence? Through testimony, as the historian received his, but through a different channel of witnesses. We have it from authority that we consider reliable, that Ney was not executed. The soldiers who were to perform this task, so repugnant to their feelings of sympathy, were men who had been under his command. Being attached to him, not only as a man esteemed and beloved, but as a leader who was the "bravest of the brave," it made the blood run cold in their veins at the very idea of thus executing one with whom they had so long been associated. But in compliance with orders from higher authority than Ney himself possessed, they marched to the place of execution early in the morning. Everything is arranged in its proper manner; the witnesses appointed to report, consisting only of two men, are there; Ney is stationed with right hand upon his left breast. His left holding his cap, he waits the time. The officer gives way under his emotions of grief; his tongue falters refusing to act. All is silence. At that particular crisis, the voice of Ney is heard giving the word of command himself. His comrades, as he called them, fired. Ney falls, but untouched. The officer laid them go and report that "Ney is executed," which they did without ever seeing the face of Ney; and that report constitutes "infallible history." After the departure of the witnesses he marched with his own soldiers to a vessel that was in readiness to sail for Charleston, S. C., upon which he was landing in our own country. Here he remained in obscurity, the reasons whereof are evident to every thinking, intelligent mind. After remaining here a number of years, acting in a capacity calculated to excite no suspicion, we find it in the journals of the country stated that Marshal Ney's son is on a visit to the United States. Who is this man Marshal Ney's son? He is the son of that man whose remains are now resting in Third Creek graveyard, and to whose memory his students are now preparing to erect a monument. All who have seen a plate representing the execution of this man, will remember the attire in which Ney appeared; after he came to this country, he had a coat corresponding precisely to one represented in the plate, and which he kept with great care for ten or twelve years. This may appear in the eyes of some a small matter, but they must remember the globe is made of atoms, the ocean of drops. I could give many other incidents all tending to evidence the truth of my position, but I prefer to leave this matter to the pen of another. My object has not been to provoke a discussion upon this subject, but simply to draw out the minds of some others who were more intimate with this great man than I had the privilege of being. The undertaking of his students, who are now men and heads of families, is a laudable one, which I trust will be carried on to completion. Notwithstanding nearly ten winters have passed, since the venerable old soldier breathed his last, in a strange land and among strangers, the influence he wielded over the minds of his students, is now beginning to tell, and truly may they say, "The tomb takes not all away."

GOVERNOR WISE.
Governor Wise appears in the Enquirer of yesterday in a letter two columns long, in answer partly to a letter published in the Whig a few days since, from the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart and partly to exceptions taken to the language used in a letter written by him on the 10th inst. We published a few days since the proceedings of a meeting in this city denouncing that language. We copy below from the letter in the Enquirer, a part of what Gov. W. says on this point.

I wrote the letter of the 10th, and I stand by it. It speaks for itself, and needs no explanation; every sensible gentleman will understand it, and no man of the good sense and self-respect of Messrs. Fillmore and Stuart will take personal offense at it. It is treating of political and party division upon slavery, a subject involving the natural abuses of the two races of men, black and white, so suggestive of the figure of speech that one of the political divisions is already called "the Black Republican"—reproachful if you please, but still only politically reproachful. I choose in the same sense, to carry the figure farther, in assigning a second reason why Virginia Whigs would not vote the new ticket: there would be three parties—the white man's party, the Democratic; the black man's party, the Black Republican; the *mylath party*, the *cross of Northern and Southern Know Nothings*, the ticket, of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson. Thus every term denoted political, not personal complexion—a hue of parts and ticket not of faces or physiognomies. It was a figure founded upon the mingling of Black Republicans with pro-slavery advocates at Philadelphia on a question of color of races and color of right.

MAD HORSE.—A few days since, Mr. Hannan of our city observed his horse, a very fine animal, acting strangely. He would lay hold of everything within his reach with his teeth, and shake it savagely, much as a rat terrier worries his victim. While the gentleman was watching him the animal reached into a pig pen that stood adjacent to the lot where he was confined, and laying hold of a good sized six months old pig threw it up in the air. This feat he repeated, and then setting his teeth into the body of the pig crushed it into the earth, gnawing and mangle it frightfully. The horse then took a second pig and treated it in a similar manner, and then a large two months old calf, which he tossed into the air as lightly as a cat would a mouse. The owner, in the mean time, had sent for Mr. Charles Streuver. When he arrived the horse was somewhat quieted, and Mr. Hannan ventured inside the inclosure and called the horse to him. The animal came up quietly, but as soon as he was near enough caught Mr. Hannan by the shoulder and threw him violently to the ground, face downward, and then setting his teeth in his back, crushed, gnawed and shook him, while his eyes were glassy with rage.

The imminent peril of Mr. Hannan roused Mr. Streuver to instant exertion; he sprang on the fence, pulled off a rail, and succeeded in knocking the animal down, but not until Mr. Hannan was horribly crushed. The animal was then shot. Mr. Hannan will not be affected with the virus, inasmuch as the teeth of the horse did not penetrate the clothing, and consequently did not lacerate but crushed the flesh. He is not supposed to be fatally injured.

Peru Chronicle.

CAUSE OF THE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Daily Journal, who with others has visited the wreck on the Portsmouth Rail Road, acquits the officers in charge of track and bridge repairs of the neglect cast upon them by the public; and accounts for the accident thus:—"I am clearly of opinion that the accident was caused by the breaking of a 'tender axle,' and the consequent fall of the 'truck' upon the track, with the wheels and 'pedestals' to drag the track 'string-pieces' out of place, and thus tear up the track.

The timbers of the work standing, were in good order, sound and strong, and in a similar condition appeared all the fallen timber that remained unconsumed. The piling that sustained this trestle work was of Post Oak, and I saw none that was not sound and strong, almost as hard as iron, when they were cut off to be re-capped.

I am informed that trestle work has been known to give way from precisely this cause—breaking down of a tender and falling on the track."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

The Rev. John Bayley, a member of the Virginia Methodist Conference, and his wife were drowned last week in James River, near one of the lower counties of the State. We have been unable to gather any of the particulars concerning this melancholy affair.—*Danville (Va.) Republican 14th inst.*

ACQUITTAL.—We learn that Ried the young man, who shot Cheek, some time since, in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, was tried last week at Hillsboro' and acquitted; Judge Dick presiding. We understand, that the jury was tied for a time, but finally brought in a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday March 25, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for these Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

NOTICE.

There will be a Democratic Meeting in the town of Statesville, Iredell county, on Tuesday the 9th of April, (Superior Court,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh to nominate a candidate for Governor.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At the ringing of the bell, a goodly number of the citizens of this place and county assembled in the Court House yesterday, for the transaction of business appertaining to the interest of the Democratic party. The proceedings will be published next week. The meeting adjourned to assemble again on Tuesday of next Superior Court to nominate candidates to represent this county in the next Legislature. A lively spirit is exhibited by the Democracy of Rowan, and at the proper time work will be done.

Mr. Clingman's address to the people of the 5th Congressional district of N. C., is one of the most able and interesting papers we have ever read. It is replete with political information of the most valuable character. It should be carefully read not only by his Constituents but by the people of the State at large.

That musical "institution," known as the organ grinder, was again in town yesterday. We dared not venture out this time, but listened to him through a convenient air-hole in the window. The last we heard of him he was in the neighborhood of the "Watchman" office, grinding out "Jordan is a hard road travel."

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON & Mr. FILLMORE.

In a speech at the Ratification Meeting at New York on the 3d inst., the following expression was used by the Know Nothing candidate for the Vice Presidency:

"I deem it a high honor to be thought worthy of an association with Millard Fillmore, in the effort to carry forward the principles of the American party—a party which has been formed out of the necessity of the times, to correct the abuses which have grown out of the errors of the old organizations of party, and which have brought the country to the very verge of social disruption and anarchy. It was natural, gentlemen, that the people of this great confederacy of States should turn their eyes upon Millard Fillmore, who in his personal qualities and in all the characteristics of a statesman, is justly ranked with the great men who have contributed to the honor and glory of our common country."

The "major" did not think quite so favorably of Mr. Fillmore, when he was President, as the following extract from the *Washington Union* in 1851, of which he was then editor, will show, in which Mr. Fillmore is accused of apologizing to the abolitionists for approving the compromise measures:

"In 1850 Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Foote, and other leading men of the democratic party, supposed that they had the sanction of the whig party to a compromise which was a final adjustment of the slavery question, and that the obligation to execute the fugitive slave law impeached no right of the slaveholder in any territory of the United States, or any territory hereafter to be acquired by the United States. In less than a year, however, the President of the compromise is found apologizing to the abolitionists, and solemnly assuring them that their tender consciences ought not to be disturbed, because no slave territory can ever hereafter be admitted into the Union. In less than a year the leaders who found fault with Gen. Taylor's Willnot Proviso, re-assure such men as Messrs. Hale, Winthrop, Sumner, John Davis, Chase, and Wade, by declaring that it thinks with them of the expediency of that feature of the compromise which surrenders the fugitive to the jurisdiction of the vicinage from which he has fled. With such opinions, with such concessions to the hopes of abolition, and such a disregard of the spirit of concession and harmony involved in the adoption of a measure which the patriots in all sections of our Union had hoped removed the question of slavery from the arena of politics, it is not amazing to find that the President, charged with the execution of the laws, encourages the chief officer of his cabinet in annihilating a hope so necessary to the good of the country? And this is done whilst the partisans of the administration in the southern section of the Union are attempting to charge disunion upon those of their fellow citizens who will not endorse the orthodoxy of President Fillmore? Is it expected, let us ask, that the people of the South should have confidence in the compromise, when Mr. Webster, authorized to speak for the President, not only declares to his whig followers that he did what he could to get a jury trial for the negro in the vicinage to which he had fled, but that that measure is to be construed in all time to come as giving freedom to the negro in all the territory of the South not yet admitted as a State or States into the Union?"

From the same article we extract the following in which he charges Mr. Fillmore as being as much of a monster as Mr. Sumner:

"It will be in vain hereafter that the special organ may flatter itself that there is a substantial difference between Messrs. Sumner and Rantoul, and the President and the members of his cabinet. If the head of the great whig party is so wedded to the infected abolition feeling of a portion of New York as to be obliged to denounce all the great men who have sanctioned the acquisitions of territory from France, Spain and Mexico—if the revolted sentiment of Massachusetts is to be appeased by the assurance that it was a misfortune that Southern obstinacy and prejudice would not agree to abolition juries to try their right of property—if the anti-slavery fanaticism not only of this country, but of all Europe, is to be propitiated by the assurance that the admission of slave territory into our Union is unconstitutional—the time has come when the people of this country will not be amused by the flimsy idea that Mr. Sumner is a monster because he declares that the fugitive in Boston shall not be surrendered before trial there, and Mr. Fillmore is a patriot and hero because he thinks the negro ought to have that trial, but yet declared that he will execute the laws refusing it."

There is a bold and striking contrast between Mr. Fillmore, as President, and Mr. Fillmore, as a candidate for the same office with A. J. Donelson hanging to the tail. A. J. Donelson wants to be Vice President, he cares not by what means, so that he is.

There is a bold and striking contrast between Mr. Fillmore, as President, and Mr. Fillmore, as a candidate for the same office with A. J. Donelson hanging to the tail. A. J. Donelson wants to be Vice President, he cares not by what means, so that he is.

[COMMUNICATED.]
TO THE CITIZENS OF SALISBURY.

The undersigned having been appointed a general agent, by the Board of Directors, to collect funds for the benefit of Western Carolina Male Academy, will, most respectfully, wait upon the citizens of Salisbury, the ensuing week, and thankfully receive their contributions to this noble cause.

He makes this appeal with entire and unwavering confidence, fully persuaded that their generosity and benevolence will not turn him away empty-handed.

Western Carolina Male Academy, though organized upon the broadest principles of Christian liberality, and open to the public at large, is yet more immediately under the control of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, and designed chiefly to afford facilities for the mental culture and moral improvement of the German portion of our population.

The Germans constitute a large part of the farming class of your county, upon whom, consequently, your thriving town is, more or less, dependent for its prospective distinction and opulence. Hence, any enterprise calculated to make them better farmers and more intelligent citizens, recommends itself to your kind consideration, sympathy, and liberality.

The above institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, has, up to the present time, enjoyed a degree of public favor and prosperity far beyond the highest expectations of its friends and founders. A spacious and beautiful Academy edifice, three stories high, of brick, has been erected. A professor's house, and other necessary buildings are now in course of construction, which, when completed, must be paid for, so that the present liabilities of the Board will then be considerably enhanced.

To meet these claims, and to swell the corps of Professors, the Trustees have appointed, and fully commissioned, your humble servant to call on you all, and the inhabitants of the country generally, for the special purpose both of enlisting your sympathies in behalf of our institution as well as to solicit and receive such contributions towards its support, as your kindness and liberality may incline you to give. Aid us, if you please, in our present emergency, and the God of all good will bless you, for "the liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall himself be watered."

J. S. HEILIG.

March 24, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CATAWBA.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Catawba county, held in the Court house in Newton, on the 15th of March, on motion of George Setzer, HENDERSON SIERRILL, was called to the Chair; on motion of Capt. J. H. Robinson, Geo. SETZER and T. W. BRADBURN, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman, to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 16th day of April next, to nominate some suitable person as our next candidate for Governor. And, also to appoint delegates to a district convention.

On motion, T. W. Bradburn, Daniel Leonard, John H. Robinson, George M. Yoder and Fielding Turner, were appointed a committee to draft Resolutions. After retiring a short time the committee reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of holding a Democratic State Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 16th day of April, as designated by the Democratic Central Committee.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent Catawba county in said convention.

Resolved, That whilst we will cheerfully support the nominee of the convention for Governor, provided that he is a Democrat, tried, and faithful, in the principles of State rights and free suffrage,

Resolved, That we would prefer, a second time, to rally around our former gallant standard bearer, his Excellency, Thomas Bragg.

Resolved, That we faithfully adhere to the compromises of our State Constitution as to representation in the Legislature, and prefer the mode of amending that instrument by legislative enactment, as therein provided.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the platform of principles enunciated by the party at the Baltimore Convention held in the year 1852.

Resolved, That the bold, manly, and fearless manner, in which the nominee of that convention has carried out, in the practical administration of the government, the national principles there declared, prove him to be the man for the times, and a patriot worthy of the purest days of the republic.

Resolved, That we warmly approve the late action of the Democratic members of the present Congress, touching the organization of the House, and whilst deploring as a national calamity, the election of an avowed

abolitionist and disunionist as Speaker, we proclaim with proud satisfaction that the National Democracy are in no wise responsible for this triumph of sectionalism over nationality and of faction over patriotism.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret political societies, upon whatever principles the same may be organized, or however captivating may be the doctrines which such dark conchaves avow; and more especially do we desire to express our opposition to the secret political organization existing in our midst known as Know Nothings but self-styled Americans.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce deserves the gratitude of the whole country, for his faithful adherence to Democratic principles in all his official acts; and the South particularly, for his unflinching determination to defend her Constitutional rights against the unholy designs of Northern abolitionists; and should he be the candidate of the party, it will afford us pleasure in testifying our regard by assenting our suffrages for him in November next. We also proclaim that the Hon. James C. Dobbin is our first choice for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we recommend to our democratic brethren in this Congressional district, that a Convention be held in the town of Charlotte, at a very early day, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this district in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June next.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the proposed District Convention.

In accordance with the second resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention, to wit: Dr. A. M. Powell, A. Cornelius, William Long, J. E. Robinson, Logan Smyer, A. Ray, C. G. Ritzell, J. B. Little, Joseph H. Rough, Joel Miller, John Ward, Esqrs., Maj. Joseph Bost, Andrew Fry, John Killian, Daniel Leonard, George M. Yoder, Peter Warlick, J. V. Bandy and A. Mull, Esqrs.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the above list of delegates.

The chairman then appointed the following delegates to the District Convention at Charlotte, to wit: H. F. Shuford, Alexander Rough, L. A. Shuford, C. A. Wilfong, Jonas Cline, Cicero Hinkle, Henry Herman, M. M. Wilson, Capt. Reuben Yoder, and Capt. John H. Robinson.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican Banner, and the Raleigh Standard, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

HENDERSON SIERRILL, Ch'n.

Geo. SETZER, T. W. BRADBURN, Secretaries.

ANTI-KNOW NOTHING MEETING.

In pursuance with a notice appearing in the last number of the *Cleveland Times*, to call a meeting of the anti-Know Nothings in Shelby, on the 12th inst., a meeting was held for the purpose of appointing Delegates for the State Convention to be held on the 16th of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Also for the appointment of delegates to a Convention to be held in Kutherfordton, for the nomination of a Senatorial candidate for this District.

On motion of J. K. Irby, the meeting was organized by calling E. Rippey, Esq., to the Chair, and William M. Blanton to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Joseph K. Irby and P. D. Gold.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: P. D. Gold, Charles Blanton, Dr. E. Jennings, J. K. Irby, and G. G. Holland.

The committee retired, and after a short time reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the anti-Know Nothing party of the State of North Carolina has appointed a State Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 16th of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor; and whereas, we the anti-Know Nothings of Cleveland county, feel it our duty to be represented therein, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That in case of the failure of such delegates to attend at Raleigh, W. W. Holden and F. I. Wilson are respectfully requested to act as alternates.

Resolved, That the independent high toned patriotism of THOMAS BRAGG, has inspired us with increased confidence in his ability and statesmanship; and should he be nominated, we will rally to his support in solid column.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Jennings, Irby and Gold; and the following appointments were made for a State delegation:

James M. Wear, J. C. Lattimore, Col. Josh. Beam, P. D. Gold, Wm. Blanton, H. DeK. Cabanis, F. S. Ramsour, G. G. Holland, John Weber, John P. Nowell.

Also a delegation of the following gentlemen was appointed to meet the Rutherford and Polk delegation to nominate a suitable person as a senatorial candidate for this district.

Resolved, That the following delegates be appointed to attend a Convention of the anti-Know Nothings of this Senatorial District, to be held at Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in April next, to which we cordially invite the co-operation of all the anti-Know Nothings of Rutherford and Polk counties, viz: Charles Blanton, Col. Joshua Beam, A.

R. Homesley, W. W. Green, J. C. Lattimore, Maj. G. G. Holland, A. W. Burton, J. R. Logan, F. S. Ramsour, B. Ellis, Joseph Carroll, G. M. Green, Edmond Durham, Edmond Jones, W. E. Lee, J. K. Irby, W. W. Wright, G. B. Palmer, Milton Gold, John Nicholson, W. H. Green, Thomas M. Hardin, S. M. Wear, J. L. Dickson, A. E. Collins, H. DeK. Cabanis, John A. Roberts, John Anthony, John Harman, Capt. Thomas Kendrick, P. D. Gold, F. Schenck, D. D. Lattimore, Jacob Haynes, John Whisnant, F. Price, John Hunt, Dr. Wm. Parham, John A. Mull, David Evans, F. Lattimore, B. A. Magnus, C. Washburn, N. Eskridge, C. C. Durham, John Bridges, W. Poston, Dobbins Lattimore, J. D. Wear, David Beam, Martin Goode, Dr. E. Jennings, A. R. Fargusson, Z. Earl, L. J. Dickson, R. A. Loran, Preston Goforth, and J. M. Patterson.

It was declared that the second Monday in April be a proper time for such meeting.—The meeting was harmonious. The course of our patriotic Governor was approved of, and a willingness to rally to him again was manifested.

The candid unswerving patriotism of President Pierce was warmly endorsed.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. RIPPEY, Ch'n.

W. M. BLANTON, Sec'y.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

On Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, the steam ferry boat that plies across the river Delaware between Philadelphia and Camden, took fire, in the middle of the stream. Owing to the quantity of floating ice, it was long before she could be got to shore, and in the mean time from 30 to 50 persons, out of about 100 on board, are supposed to have perished in the flames or in the water, into which they threw themselves to avoid the fire. Miss Sallie Carman was last seen with her clothes in a blaze. She and 16 others are known to have perished and 20 or 30 more are missing. 16 bodies have been taken out of the water. Many were rescued out of the water by other boats which went to their assistance.

Fayetteville Observer.

ITEMS.

ACCIDENT IN NICARAGUA.—A young son of U. S. Minister Wheeler was accidentally shot in Nicaragua on the 16th ult., by a gun in the hands of an elder brother. Though severely, he was not considered fatally wounded.

INTERTEMPERANCE AND GAMBLING.—The first Monday in April has been fixed up on as the time, and Indianapolis, Ind., as the place, for the discussion between John H. W. Hawkins, temperance lecturer, and John H. Green, the reformed gambler, as to whether gambling or intemperance is productive of the greatest evil.

A GOVERNOR INDICTED.—Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been indicted by the grand jury of Scott county for allowing one of his negroes to hire his own time. The only difficulty in the matter is, that after they fine the governor, he will be able to remit the penalty.

Archbishop Hughes has declined an invitation to lecture at Chapel Hill.

GAS LIGHT.—The inventor of gas lights was a Frenchman, Phillip Le Bon, an engineer of roads and bridges, who in 1785 adopted the idea of using, for the purpose of illumination, the gas distilled from burning coal. He labored for a long time in the attempt to perfect his crude invention, and it was not until 1789 that he confided his discovery to the institute. In September, 1800, he took out a patent, and in 1801, he published a memoir containing the result of his researches.

FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN.—A letter from Danville says that the first passenger train on the Richmond and Danville Railroad from Richmond; arrived there Saturday afternoon, drawn by the engine "Amelia," James McFarland, engineer.—About 500 residents of Danville, half of them ladies, congregated at the depot to witness the arrival of the train.

Richmond Dispatch.

THINKING HARD WORDS.—"Hans!" said a Dutchman to his nephew, whom he had just been thrashing for swearing at his mother, "vat's dat you're tinkin' so vicked about in de corner dare?" "I ain't tink notin'." "You lies, you fag-bone—you tinks cot tam me, and now I'll vip you for dat."

Mr. Samuel Caruthers and Mr. Mordecai Oliver, heretofore Whig members of Congress, from Missouri, have come out in addresses to their constituents, reproaching Know-Nothingism, and attaching themselves to the Democratic party.

"Bijl, did you ever go to sea?" "I guess I did. Last year for instance, I went to see a red headed gal, but I only called ones."

"Why so?" "Because her brother had an unpleasant habit of throwing boot jacks and smoothing irons at people."

A TOUGH SOLDIER.—A private of the 11th regiment of Hussars, named John Dryden, who received thirty-one wounds in one day at the storming of Sebastopol, is entirely recovered, and again doing duty.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT'S MAILS.

EARTHQUAKE AT JEDDO.—\$6,000 LIVES LOST.

Earthquake at San Francisco.

LATER FROM OREGON &c.

"The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on Thursday night, having left San Juan on the 6th inst. She brings San Francisco dates to the 20th of February, and \$382,583 in specie.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE—THE CITY ON FIRE.

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their inhabitants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page, December 10.—The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. "The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—INCIDENTS, ACCIDENTS, &c.

From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 29.

The severest shock of earthquake ever experienced, in this vicinity since the settlement of California by Americans, occurred on Friday morning at just 24 minutes past 5 o'clock. In this city and vicinity every building shook to its foundation, and in some quarters the houses were swayed and rolled as vessels in a heavy sea. The inmates of every dwelling were awakened, and some were even thrown from their beds, so violent was the shock. Many persons rushed into the streets, and but that the circumstances of their sudden appearance, was of a character to produce sensations of terror rather than merriment, the scene would have been most ludicrous. The large hotels were depopulated instantly, and in the general rush, articles of furniture were thrown down, occasioning noises which added considerably to the clatter and confusion caused by the earthquake.

In the upper stories of the large brick buildings the violent motion produced a general commotion among crockery ware. Vessels containing liquids were turned over, either by the shock or in the hurry of the inmates to escape. Every disturbance was credited to the earthquake, however, and it appeared to be an almost unanimous impression that San Francisco was about to share the fate of Jeddo.—The howling of dogs, and fearful bellowing of cattle in the suburbs, produced a fitting accompaniment to the scene. Even the pigs broke from their pens and ran away grunting with fright. The horses tied in their stalls fairly shrieked with terror, and tried to break their halters. Indeed, everything animate and inanimate was more or less affected by the shock. We hear of some very remarkable incidents of birds seeking refuge from the impending danger by flight through open windows. From night watchmen and others who duties kept them from sleep we learn that there were several slight shocks previous to the heavy shock. The last shock was preceded by a sound as of a heavy gust of wind passing through the cordage of a vessel, and the motion was accompanied by a rumbling noise like that which is produced by a heavy freighted vehicle passing rapidly over a wooden bridge. The shock occurred at twenty-four minutes past five o'clock, apparently raging from southwest to northeast, and lasted about fifteen seconds. The motion was horizontal and undulating. Some persons describe the motion as of a whirling nature, but this could not have been the case without occasioning much greater damage to the masonry of the brick and stone buildings.—It is evident that the violence of the shock was differently experienced in various parts of the city. In some localities in the suburbs its degree of violence was much greater than in others.

VIOLENCE OF THE SHOCK.

There was a scene of unusual terror and excitement in Montgomery Block, the large and substantial building on Montgomery street between Merchant and Washington streets. As soon as the first movement in the building occurred, the inmates of the various rooms were awakened, and leaped to their doors in the greatest imaginable haste.

The different halls in the successive stories of the building were soon filled with the terror-stricken occupants—each running hither and thither in their sleeping habiliments towards the various stairways which lead down into the street. Some of those who occupied apartments in the fourth or highest story, rushed from their rooms regardless of their nudity, and came jumping, leaping, and tumbling down the first and second flight of stairs, clearing them in a bound or two, at the most, and with white lips and clattering teeth, held their way until they reached the ground—where they stood in amazement and doubt, until the cold air and the absence of terrestrial commotion calmed their fears and reminded them that the apartments which they had vacated were more comfortable than those into which they had so suddenly precipitated themselves. The building was certainly jolted with great violence by the quake, but it moved as though it stood upon elastic

spings. Not the slightest cracking or evidence of a collapse was head or seen in any part of it.

SCENE AT THE HOTELS.

The consternation among the inmates of the large hotels, occasioned scenes which may be better imagined than described. The population of the Rasette House rushed, tumbled or precipitated itself down the stairways and into the street, and such an array of beauty adorned was never before witnessed in San Francisco. This edifice, it is said, shows no marks of injury by the shock.—The scene at Wilson's Exchange, St. Nicholas Hotel, and International Hotel, were equally remarkable. The occupants of Wilson's Exchange took refuge in the Tehama House, which is a frame, and consequently in less danger than the other. Many of the inmates of the International found their way en masse to the Plaza, where, like their companions in misery, they shared each with the other such articles of apparel as had been caught up in the hurry of the flight.

EFFECT OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

[From the San Francisco Herald.] The fall of the fire-wall, from the top of the store of Messrs Goodwin & Co., at the corner of Front and Oregon streets, is perhaps the most striking evidence of its power. The wall was about one hundred feet long, four feet high and one foot thick, being all that extended above the roof, and was thrown in a body upon the sidewalk about six or eight feet from the base of the building.

A row of nail kegs that were standing, on the sidewalk in front of a store on Battery street were moved out from the building twelve inches.

A heavy salamandra safe at Patterson's Exchange was moved from its usual position several inches.

In a multitude of instances great disturbance was made with crockery and glassware, and in some cases it was thrown to the floor and broken. Several families had their night-bells rung.

On Sacramento street the store next to the Appraiser's office was so wrenched that the iron doors had to be opened with a crowbar.

The double cylinder steam-press of The Alta Californian office was in full motion, but the shock so disturbed the working of the engine and other machinery that for a moment every thing came to a complete stop. The engine however, soon revived, struggled and finally commenced operations in good earnest.

Instances of persons being thrown out of bed, of clocks stopping, breaking of windows, cracking of walls, and disarranging of household things generally, are entirely too numerous to mention.—The whole city was in uproar, and the entire population a good deal alarmed, while many were nearly frantic. People rushed wildly into the streets in their night clothes and stood amazed at what had happened.

The markets had just opened, and those within left their stalls unattended to seek a refuge in the open streets.

It seemed as though every dog in town set up a hideous yell after the convulsion. The shock was felt by the vessels lying in the harbor, and the waters of the bay were much affected and agitated.

We learned last evening that many persons who are occupying rooms in large brick buildings have taken temporary quarters in wooden tenements, fearing that another shock may follow within a day or two, in accordance with tradition of the old Californians.

THE EARTHQUAKE ELSEWHERE.

Dr. Trask, the State Geologist, wishing to ascertain the course of the earthquake shock, felt so severely here yesterday morning, telegraphed through the State Telegraph Company, to the various points mentioned below, with the following result:

Sacramento, Marysville, Placerville, Downieville, Nevada, Diamond Springs, Columbia and Sonora, report "no shock felt," while at Stockton "the shock was felt," at 5h.25m., "very light," and at San Jose at the same time, "quite severe."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA. New York, March 20.—The British and North American royal mail steam ship Persia, Capt. C. H. E. Jenkins, has arrived at this port with advices from Liverpool to the 5th inst.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm, and the sales during the week comprised 64,000 bales, of which exporters took 55,000 and speculators 8,500 bales, leaving 50,000 bales of all descriptions to the last trade. We subjoin quotations of the 1st and 7th inst:

	March 1.	March 7.
Fair Orleans	64d	64
Middling Orleans	57.5d	57.15d
Fair Uplands	64d	64d
Middling Uplands	57.10d	57.5d

The "Brokers' Circular" says that the better grades of Cotton were stiffer, but the lower grades easier. The market closed steady. The stock of cotton in port consisted of 371,000 bales, including 257,000 American.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market.—Flour had declined 3s. per bbl., and Western Canal was worth from 31s.3d., and Ohio 36s. per bbl. of 196 lbs. Red wheat was quoted at 10s. 9d., and white at from 10s. 6d. a 11s. per 70lbs.

State of trade.—The Manchester markets were firm.

The Havre Cotton Market.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending the 4th inst., comprised 15,000 bales, and the stock on hand consisted of 75,000 bales.

The London Money Market was tighter, and the rate of interest was from 6 1/2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £24,000 sterling.

In the Baltic, the Russians were sending considerable numbers of troops to Finland, concentrating a large force round St. Petersburg, and strengthening the barrier round Consrad.

MARRIED.
In this County on the 20th inst., by Rev. J. M. Wagner, Mr. WILLIAM R. LITAKER, to Miss EMMETT STREWART.
In Davidson County on the 5th inst., by G. W. Smith Esq., Mr. JOHN Q. MILLER, to Miss SARAH OWEN, daughter of Col. Wm. Owen.

COMMERCIAL.
NORFOLK MARKET.
REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., March 22, 1856.
BACON.—Hams, 12 a 13d; Hog round 11 a 12d; LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 12d.
CORN.—Mixed, 55d; White, 57 a 59d; Yellow, 60 a 61d.
BEANS.—White 175 a \$2.00.
PEAS.—Black eye 90d.
FLAXSEED.—1 65 a 175.
COTTON.—9d a 9d.
FLOUR.—Fine, \$7.00. Superfine, 7d. Extra, 8d a 8d.
SALT.—Liverpool fine, 175. Ground Alum, 1 20.
SUGARS.—Refined, 10d a 11d Crushed 11 a 11d DRIED APPLES.—(Bush of 28 lbs.) 80 a 90.
DO PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) 2d a 3.00
HAY.—Cargo, 100.

REMARKS.
Flour continues very dull; the telegraph reports of the arrival of the English steamer today still further depresses breadstuffs; a decline being reported, buyers are holding off expecting to get them cheaper. Dried fruits are very dull and hard to sell.

CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Factors, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C. March 21, 1856.
COTTON.—Upland—market firm. Receipts since our last about 13,000 bales, and sales for same time 14,000 at prices ranging from 8d a 10d.
RICE.—Clean 4 to 4 1/2c
GRAIN.—Red Wheat, 95 a 100
Corn 65 a 70
PEAS, 90 a 100
OATS, 45 a 50
FLOUR, per bag 4 1/2 a 4 3/4
BACON, hog round 13 a 13 1/2
PORK, per cask, 15 a 15 1/2
PAPER, Printing, per ream 23 a 24
COFFEE, Rio 13 a 13 1/2
SUGAR, Brown & White 9 1/2 a 10
SALT, per sack, 95 a 100
SEA ISLAND GINS, each \$120 a 150
Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.
WILMINGTON, N. C. March 20 1856.
BACON.—12 a 13
Hams 11 a 12
Shoulders 11 a 12 1/2
Hog round 11 a 12 1/2
LARD.—No. 1 14 a 15
BUTTER.—25 a 30
CHICKENS.—15 a 20
TURKEYS.—75 a 100
SALT.—Alum per bu 50 a 55
L. Liverpool 100 a 125
do fine 170 a 200
SUGARS.—Porto Rico 9a 9 1/2
V. O. Orleans 57 a 58
Muscovado 54 a 57
Lard & cru. 54 a 57
Clarified 54 a 57
Granulated 7 1/2 a 9
TALLOW.—12 a 13 1/2
BEESWAX, 24 a 25
PEANUTS 150 a 133
POTATOES 85 90 p b
EGGS, per doz 18 a 20
CORN, 71 a 75

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Salisbury, March 25, '56.
THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
of almost every description.
His stock of
Needle-worked Embroideries is complete. He would respectfully ask an examination of his stock, by all who wish to purchase.
GOODS OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES.
Particular attention is paid to procuring Fashionable Goods, whether they have been introduced in this section before or not.
M. E. MYERS.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, & C., AT PUBLIC SALE!
I WILL sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY NEXT, 12 M., at the Court House, 14 head of valuable work Horses & SPRING WAGONS suitable for plantation purposes and nearly new. Eight double sets SILVER PLATED HARNESS. 8 Side side LADIES. ALSO—SADDLES, BRIDLES & HALTERS.
Among the horses is the celebrated GENEVA CHIEF, that has trotted his mile, under the saddle, in public, in 2:35,—well known among the sporting public North, as "DAN," "THE NORTH STAR," and is a thoroughbred Black Hawk Morgan horse.
The above property is that of the Baltimore Lightning Rod Company. For persons wishing to engage in the business, this is a good opportunity.
A liberal credit will be given. Sale positive.
SAMUEL REEVES.
Salisbury, March 24th, 1856, 41—1t.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF FOUR HORSE POST COACHES FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!
CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and Accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.
No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, Feb. 26, 1856. 40—1t.

JAMES HORAH, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER, SALISBURY, N. C.
(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.)
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

ATTENTION COUNTY CLAIMANTS.
ALL persons having claims against the County of Rowan, (to be passed upon by the Committee of Finance), are notified to present them to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of April next, and they will be attended to; and County officers, receivers of public moneys, are required to have their respective accounts, together with their vouchers, ready for settlement with the Committee of Finance on the 1st day of May next. Therefore,
Let those concerned attend to this call. For the same rule will be applied to all; If their claims are not "in a proper fix." They will receive no pay in the year 1856.
OBADIAH WOODSON,
Clerk of the Committee of Finance.
March 13th, 1856. 3t—40

RIO-GRANDE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY
I am now presenting for the sale of the best and most valuable stock of horses, in this section of the country, to improve their stock.
RIO-GRANDE is one of the finest and purest blooded horses in the world, as will be seen by reference to the English and American records of this pedigree. He is directly descended from the very purest and best stock in England and America, as the following pedigree will show:
RIO-GRANDE is by Billy Harris, out of Lady Morgan. Billy Harris was by Monsieur Tonsen, he by Paquet, dam by Madam Tonsen, by Elliot's Top Gallant; dam by Barry's Medley; by Medley, by imported Lady Morgan, the dam of Billy Harris, was by American Eclipse; her dam by Expeditious; her grand dam by Bela Badger's Sir Solomon; great grand dam Aurora, by imported Honest John; great great grand dam Zelipia, by imported Messenger; g. g. g. grand dam Dido, by imported Bay Richmond; g. g. g. grand dam Sumner, by imported Lady Morgan, the dam of Billy Harris, was by American Eclipse; her dam by Expeditious; her grand dam by Bela Badger's Sir Solomon; great grand dam Aurora, by imported Honest John; great great grand dam Zelipia, by imported Messenger; her dam by Snap, out of Jenny Duter, by True Briton; her dam Quaker Lass, by imported Juniper, out of the imported Molly Paquet, by imported Paquet; Molly Paquet's dam by imported Spark, out of Queen Mab. American Eclipse was by Duror; his dam the famous race mare Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger, out of the imported Pot-8-000000's mare; her dam by Jim Crack. Duror was by imported Diomed, out of Mr. Mosby's "extraordinary race mare Amanda," by Col. Taylor's famous Gray Diomed, out of Queen Mab. It is deemed unnecessary to extend back any farther the pedigree of Rio-Grande, although it can be fully traced in the English Records back to a very long period of time.

RIO-GRANDE is unquestionably one among the finest horses in the whole Southern country. His stock are of fine size, remarkably well formed, durable, and easily managed. Testimonials from the very best riders of Stock in South Carolina, fully sustain all and more than is here stated concerning Rio-Grande. He is undoubtedly an extra fine horse in every respect. There is not a single drop of coarse or impure blood in his veins.
RIO-GRANDE
Will stand the present season, as follows: In the town of Charlotte, the first three days (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday) of each week, on Thursdays at Morganton's Turn-Out, ten miles below Gray Diomed, on the South Carolina railroad; and on Fridays and Saturdays at the subscriber's residence, in the Providence neighborhood, in Mecklenburg county, on terms which it is believed will suit every body, viz: Twenty-five dollars the season, or one hundred dollars for five mares—one responsible man becoming paymaster for the Company.
The season will commence on Monday the 10th of March, in Charlotte, and continue the usual time.
JAMES H. DAVIS.
March 4, 1856. 39—3w.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NORFOLK, VA.
ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.
REFER TO
Hon. Thomas Russell, Albemarle County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do.
Wm. R. Albright, do.
Dr. P. A. Holt, do.
John Long, Randolph do.
J. H. Houghton, Chatham do.
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do.
James Webb, Orange do.
P. C. Cameron, do.
John F. Ly-n, do.
Henry Whitted, do.
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

G. F. Anderson. W. D. Reynolds, Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers, AND Commission Merchants, NO. 10 ROANOKE QUARE, NORFOLK, VA.
KEEP always on hand a full assortment of Groceries, and give active attention to sales of Flour and produce generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.
February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

E. Nye Hutchison, Commission Merchant, CHARLOTTE N. C.
will sell on Commission
Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat, and all Country Produce
IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:
J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; John Lexington, Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.
February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Blank Deeds for Sale AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,
ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gutters, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK-STOVES
of the most approved and latest improved pattern, which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—1t.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS. Mills, Moose & Co.
BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.
Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

Dr. A. Torrence,
HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.
February 26, 1856. 37—6m.


TISBURY, MARTIN VINEYARD.
This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, cough, colds &c., and would heartily recommend it as a valuable family medicine.
Pastor of the Baptist Church.
This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of the diseases.
P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.
A HUNTING, M. D.
This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of the cases for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine.
A BRONSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.
[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]
TAYLOR, November 18, 1853.
Messrs. P. Davis & Sons: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick by various means, principally through the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayton. These people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their minds are being opened to the truth. I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quantity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain Killer, very useful, feeling to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth.
B. C. THOMAS
Let all affected read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—
STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory,
Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.
When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for years.—I had not, I confess, much confidence, because I had always tried numerous nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After five dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.
I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with successful effect. Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.
I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing
197 Acres,
lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new two story dwelling house; with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.
The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.
GEORGE W. SMITH.
March 11, 1856. 36—1t.

Administrator's Notice.
HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Robert Askins, dec'd, at February Term 1856, Rowan County Court, all persons having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
H. L. ROBARDS, Adm'r.
Feb. 5, 1856. 34—1t.

Important SALE!
The Factory Buildings AND ALL THE Machinery
Connected therewith, and eight acres of Land more or less, adjoining the buildings, belonging to the Concord Manufacturing Company, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 27th of March next, on the premises.
TERMS:—Bonds with approved personal Security and Mortgage on the Property, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date.
By order of the Stockholders,
KIAH P. HILL, Pres't of Co.
Concord, N. C. Feb. 14, 1856. 36—1d.

OYSTERS.
S. E. the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sized to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at \$1 1/2 per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—1t.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
Feb. 1856. 36—1t.

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.
Therefore,
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring) That the 2nd clause of the 1st article of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, in the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and who have paid public taxes, shall be qualified to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.
Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election of members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purpose of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.
Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.
SAML P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSTON,
Speaker of the Senate.
State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State, and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as certified and on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, Secretary of State.
Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act, and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.
In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.
THOS. BRAGG.
By the Governor:
FELIX COFFEE,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 36—6m.

DR. J. J. S. S.
HAS removed to his Office in his new residence, where he will be happy to attend to all medical or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons who have been cured by my medicine, which must be done by Dr. J. J. S. S., else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 36—1t.

Dissolution OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. D. Brown & Coffin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to said Firm will find their Notes and accounts at the Store of Brown & Coffin, and are respectfully requested to call and settle, as it is absolutely necessary for the business to be closed at as early a date as possible.
J. D. BROWN,
J. A. LEMLY.

New Arrangements.
JOHN D. BROWN & JOHN A. COFFIN, having bought out John D. Brown & Coffin, they will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand No. 3 Granite Buildings, under the Firm and style of Brown & Coffin. It is their intention to keep a large stock of
Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
We also intend to make it to the interest of Cash customers and punctual dealers to trade with us.
BROWN & COFFIN.
Salisbury, February 1st, 1856.
P. S.—We have on hand a large Stock of Goods that we are determined to sell regardless of cost for Cash. Those that want bargains had better call soon.
BROWN & COFFIN.
Salisbury, Feb. 1st, 1856. 34—6w.

300 PACKAGES FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., &c., &c.
SILL & SILL, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.
Respectfully announce that they are now receiving and opening, a large and entirely fresh stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, surgical Instruments, Trusses, Pains, Venereal, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles, &c., &c.
all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.
They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.
Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32—1t.

China, Glass & Queensware.
T. A. & Charles Setz, to various styles, also a general assortment of Glass, Tumblers, Wines, &c., &c., for sale by
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

PROSPECTUS OF 'The Western Sentinel,' A Democratic & Family Journal.
SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.
The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.
The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.
In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will stand an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.
Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the Sentinel will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignominious and ignominious darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a political party, or to deprive any citizen of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.
The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.
With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the Sentinel will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.
Special care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portions of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.
While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.
The first number will be issued in the month of April next.
The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.
F. E. FOWLER.
Winston, Dec. 1856.

EXTRACTS.

BY JOHN G. SAGE.

THE MONEY KING.

The poem opens thus:
As landmen sit in luxurious ease,
Talk of the dangers of the stormy seas;
As firebrand travellers, with portentous mien,
Tell tales of countries they have never seen;
As parlor soldiers, graced with fancy scars,
Rehearse their bravery in imagined wars;
As arrant dunces have been known to sit,
In grave discourse of wisdom and of wit;
As paupers gathered in congenial flocks,
Babble of banks, insurances and stocks;
As each is oftentimes eloquent of what
He hates or covets, but possesses not;
As towards talk of pluck, misers of waste,
Scoundrels of honor, country clowns of taste;
Ladies of logic devotees of sin,
Toppers of water, temperance men of gin,
I sing of MONEY!

OF THE MONEY KING.

He rules the rulers! E'en the tyrant Czar
Asks his permission ere he goes to war;
The Turk, submissive to his royal might,
By his consent has gracious leave to fight;
While e'en Britannia makes her humblest bow
Before her Barings, not her Barons, now;
Or on the Rothschild suppliantly calls,
(Her affluent "uncle" with the golden balls.)
Beggars of the Jew that he will kindly spare
Enough to put her trident in repair,
And pawns her diamonds, while she humbly craves
Leave of the Money King, once more, to "rule
The waves."

He builds the house where Christian people pray,
And rears a bapto just across the way;
Pays to the priest his stunted annual fee;
Rewards the lawyer for his venal plea;
Sends an apostle to the heathen aid,
And cheats the Choctaw for the good of trade.

For gold the robber plots his wily scheme;
Gold is the merchant's and the lawyers' theme;
The doctor's hope, the politician's aim—
All sigh for gold as poets sigh for fame;
On "gold, more gold!" eternal changes ring,
And chant "Laudamus" to the "Money King."
Some lofty dome of consecrated bricks,
Where all the "orders" in disorder mix,
To form a temple whose incongruous frame
Confounds design and puts the arts to shame;
Where "styles" discordant on the vision jar;
Where "Greek" and "Roman" are again at war,
And, as of old, the unrelenting "Goth"
Comes down at last and overwhelms them both!

LOVE IN A COTTAGE.

Love in a cottage costly may dwell,
But much prefers to have it furnished well.
Love in a cottage isn't just the same
When wind and water strive to quench the flame,
A smoky chimney may alone suffice,
To dim the radiance of the loveliest eyes.
Love once was drowned, tho' reckoned water proof,
By the mere dropping of a leaky roof.

THE DANDY.

You ask his use—that's not so very clear.
Unless to spend five thousand pounds a year
In modish virtues, which his soul adores,
Drink, dress and gaming, horses, hounds and scores
Of other follies, which I can't rehearse.
Dear to himself and dearer to his purse!

OF GOTHIC CHURCHES.

Once on a time I heard a parson say,
(Talking of churches in a sprightly way.)
That there was more religion in the walls
Of towering Trinity or Grand St. Paul's
Than one could find upon the strictest search!
In half the saints within the Christian Church!
A lawyer, sitting at the parson's side,
To this new dogma thus at once replied:
"If, as you say, religion has her home
In the mere walls that form the sacred dome,
It seemeth me the very plainest case,
To climb the steeple were a growth in grace;

THE PRESS.

The poem opens with a description of a Cyl-
inder Press in operation.
Strange is the sound when first the notes be-
gin,
When human voices blend with Vulcan's din;
The click, the clang, the clangor and the
sound
Of rattling rollers in their rapid round,
The whizzing belt, the sharp metallic jar,
Like clashing spears in fierce chivalric war;
The whispering birth of myriad flying leaves,
Gathered anon in countless motley sheaves,
Then scattered far as on the winged wind,
The mortal nurture of the immortal mind.

AN EDITORIAL SANCTUM.

Scene—A third story in a dismal court,
(Where weary printers just at eight resort.)
A dingy door that with a rattle shuts,
Heaps of exchanges most adorned with cuts;
Pens, paste and paper on the table strewed,
Pamphlets and tracts so very dull indeed
That only they who wrote them e'er will read;
Nine letters—touching themes of every sort,
Lie scattered round upon a common floor.
Persons—the Editor. Enter [first] "the devil."

An enraged subscriber enters and says:

"—Sir, send my paper to—well.
The place he names 'twere impolite to tell,
Enough to know the hero of the Press,
Cries, "Thomas, change the gentleman's
address."

We'll send the paper, if the post will let it,
Where our subscriber will be sure to get it.

WHAT THE PRESS SHOULD BE.

Firm in the right, the daily press should be,
The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free;
Faithful and constant to its sacred trust,
Calm in its utterance, in its judgement just;
Wise in its teaching, in its judgement strong;
To speed the right and to denounce the wrong;
Long may it be ere candor must confess,
On Freedom's shore a weak and venal press,

THE PULPIT AND SHARP'S RIFLES.
The Rev. Theodore Parker (says the Boston Post) has been lecturing at Rochester, New York. In glancing at Kansas affairs he dwelt at some length upon the virtues of Sharp's rifles, which he thought the best argument that could be used to keep slavery out of the Territory and freedom in. What a ferocious saint this reverend gentleman is! When the Burns riot here was exciting the community, this valiant apostle slept with blunder busses under his bed and swords hanging around it indeed, we should not be surprised if his mattress were stuffed with Colt's revolvers. Yet we consider him as arrant a coward as ever ensconced himself behind a pulpit to libel and blackguard men as far before him in every quality honorable to human character as the sun is above the earth indeed, no better than a mouthing poltroon who without intrinsic merit sufficient to excite admiration, seeks notoriety through that extreme conduct which arrests attention by its shameless outrage of the rules of common justice and common decency. *Washington Union.*

STILL HAS A "PILE."—It is stated, that after all that has been said about Barnum's bankruptcy, the "Prince of Showmen" has over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, secured in such a manner that none of his creditors can touch a copper of it. Who knows but that his "bankruptcy" is merely his last speculation, and a very successful one at that.

NEW FIRM.

MENEELY, MOCK & GATHER.
HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., and will continue the Mercantile business in all its branches, as heretofore done by the old firm, and are now receiving a good assortment of

Goods for the Winter Season,
which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the attention of the old customers and public generally, who are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold. Jan. 22, 1855. 32-3.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figured Satins, French & English Merinos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,
Bk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Bk. Ribb'd, do, Tweed do, Fancy Plush, and Fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Coats & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enamelled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enamelled do., Oxford Gaiters, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enamelled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes.

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgh, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cloves, Mackerel No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

ALL kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25-4.

Salisbury Female ACADEMY.

THE 4th session of this School, will end on the 30th of February. There will be no vacation; the 5th session will commence immediately and terminate on the 1st of Aug., when a vacation of two months will occur.
Terms will continue as heretofore viz: Board and tuition per session of 5 months 67.50
Music on Piano 20.00
Use of instrument 2.50
Guitar 10.00
Drawing Oil Painting 10.00
French Language 10.00
Latin or Greek with other studies 5.00
For day pupils prices of tuition will vary from \$8 to \$15. Contingencies 50 cents.
Pupils entering at any time will be charged thence to the end of the session, without deduction in board or tuition for absence, except in cases of protracted and serious sickness.
JESSE RANKIN, PRINCIPAL.
Feb. 16, 1855. 36-4w.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1855. 1y-33.

Dr. T. Hill,
HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House. Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1855. 36-1y.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shaffling Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT
Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK
Always done without delay, and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 23 1852. 1April

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE**, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.
The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and sold EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription price, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business), duties required of them &c., will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.
O. A. ROORBACK.
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 30 1855. 21-7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER Positively Cured!
THE
Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.
FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!
FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNIS' BOOK STORE.
NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure.

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for \$1.
Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18-1f.

SATGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morgantown, N. C., and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1853. 1-1f.

THE SPECTATOR

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and incalculating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence upon the north for its literature should be done off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.
Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.
The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and Art; one to the editor's comments upon passing domestic; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—the (information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

THE SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.
One copy one year \$2 00
Sixteen copies one year 15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.
No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. P. HAREY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 13-12w

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
Read-Made Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General
to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-y

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is so unpalatable and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Maintain directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we mention Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they stand prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scour, and Scoury, Colds with soreness of the body, and all the ailments of the blood. It is safe, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be resorted to. The pills are perfectly safe, and are taken in the most agreeable manner. The thousands cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions see wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cure, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and when the evidence of its efficacy is so manifestly true, it is not surprising that it should be so generally employed for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Croup, Croup, Hoarseness, &c.; and for Croup in the youngest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—
SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBERTS, Swagtown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, Wm. S. Lawton
FORMERLY OF
YORK DISTRICT, S. C.
BEAUFORT DIST. S. C.

Produce & Sea Island

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE FACTORS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.
June 8, 1855. 2-1f.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq. of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1-1f.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ASHE COUNTY.—COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1855.
Original Assignments.—Thomas F. Prather and Thomas Smith, vs. John Clark.
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Republican Banner at Salisbury, for the absent defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Ashe, on the 4th Monday in February next, and there to reply, plead, answer or demur, or otherwise conditional judgment heretofore granted, will be made final and absolute.
Witness, Robert Gambill, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1855.
R. GAMBILL, Clerk.
BY J. M. GENTRY, D. C.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33-6w—Price Adv. \$8.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30-4f.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.
Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.
December 4, 1855. 3m26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.
RICHMOND & HARRISON.
January 8, 1856. 30-2m.

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER
WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.
Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20-2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
AND
GENE RALCOMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2 1/2 per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2 1/2 per cent.

Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:
John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R. Columbia.
P. Passalunghi, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. V. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Misroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.
July 18, 1855. 7-6m.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,
in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do., French Bedsteads, Common do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.
WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39-1y.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by
H. L. ROBERTS.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPES.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK.

SUCH AS
CARDS HAND BILLS PAMPHLETS, &c. &c.,
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
CALL AT THE "BANKER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBERTS, PROPRIETOR.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so order, is conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (46) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.
H. L. ROBERTS, Proprietor.
May 17, 1855. 1-1f.</